SOL MAJOR REVIEW

VUS 1-15

PEOPLE MATCH

1. JOHN SMITH
2. ROGER WILLIAMS
3. WILLIAM PENN
4. THOMAS JEFFERSON
5. GEORGE WASHINGTON
6. BEN FRANKLIN
7. JOHN LOCKE
8. THOMAS PAINE
9. PURITANS/PILGRIMS
10. COLUMBUS

A. WROTE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

B. DISCOVERED THE AMERICAS

C. SETTLED NEW ENGLAND- ESCAPING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

D. SETTLED PENNSYLVANIA- RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

E. SETTLED RHODE ISLAND- PURITAN DISSENTER

F. SAVED JAMESTOWN -MADE MEN WORK

G. SOCIAL CONTRACT

H. VA.LEADER OF CONTINENTAL ARMY

I. COMMON SENSE

J. MADE FRANCE ALLY DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR

COLONIAL PERIOD

- The exchange of goods between the Americas and Europe was called
- Who discovered the Americas
- Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America
- Jamestown was settled by what company

COLONIAL PERIOD

- The Va. Company of London is what type of company
- New England was settled by what two groups
- What were they seeking
- What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement
- What was the first representative body in North America
- What is it called today

COLONIAL PERIOD

- English nobility who received large land grants
- Most of those who came to Jamestown arrived as
- Exploration by which European power did not lead to large scale immigration, thus little conflicts with Native Americans
- The first slaves brought to Jamestown worked on
- Which region was settled by people who had a strong belief in religious tolerance

COLONIAL PERIOD

- Social status in the New England colonies was determined by
- Social status in the Southern colonies was determined by
- The colony of Rhode Island was founded on what principle
- Who founded Rhode Island

COLONIAL PERIOD

- Which regions economy was dependent on:
  - fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, mfg.and small scale subsistence farming
  - shipbuilding, small scale farming, and trading
  - an agricultural based economy
- What areas of the south depended on small scale farming and hunting
- A _____ is grown strictly for money

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

- The French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian mountains following the
- The French and Indian War increased migration into
- This prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian mountains
- The Boston Tea party is an example of colonial protests over
- This book challenged the moral authority of the King to rule over the colonies

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

- The idea of natural rights
- He also wrote that if the government violated this the people have the right to rebel
- Wrote *Common Sense*
- This document contains “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal”
- It was written by

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

- Those for independence from England
- Those against independence from England
- “Give me liberty or give me Death”
- Leader of Colonial forces
- Negotiated treaty of alliance with the French
- Aided by the French the Americans win victory at

NEW GOVERNMENT

- What was the first attempt at government
- Problems with the AOC

CONSTITUTION

- What are the 3 branches of government
- How many senators did each state get?
- **House of Representatives membership based on what?**
- This compromise decided the issue of slavery
- **Federal Power was limited to those identified in _____.**

CONSTITUTION

- Father of the Constitution
- Presided over the Constitutional convention
- Wrote the Bill of Rights
- Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights
- This outlawed the Anglican Church in Virginia and was the basis for the separation of church and state

RATIFICATION

- Federalists favored:
- Federalists leaders:
- Anti-Federalist favored:
- Anti-Federalists leaders:
- The addition of what allowed for the ratification of the Constitution

EARLY GOVERNMENT

- The Democratic-Republicans were led by
- Describe supporters of this party
- Decisions under this Supreme Court Justice strengthened the power of the Federal government
- *Marbury v. Madison* allowed the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress _____
- “IMPLIED POWERS” comes from which court case

MANIFEST DESTINY

- This purchase more than doubled the size of the United States
- The exploration of this purchase
- Served as translator and guide on this voyage

MANIFEST DESTINY

- The belief that America would stretch from sea to sea and into the Mexican territory
- US victory in Mexican war leads to territorial gains where
- The United States annexed Texas after it gained its independence from
- The forcible removal of Cherokee and other Indian tribes to reservations in Oklahoma

1800-1850

- What act provided free public land to any settlers willing to live on and work the land
- A large number of workers on the transcontinental railroad came from
- What movement worked to enact laws protecting child workers and anti-trust laws

1800-1850

- The War of 1812 was fought against the
- The American victory in the War of 1812 increased migration into
- A government in which power is given to those most qualified is called (Rich People)
- The practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party
- Who was the first President to use this
- Which President opposed the Bank of the US? Why?

SLAVERY ISSUES

- What was eliminated in 1828 that allowed more people to vote
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Wrote *The Liberator* and called for the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves
- Led slave revolt in Southampton county
- Former slave who became a leading abolitionist

SLAVERY ISSUES

- Drew a line through the Louisiana Purchase allowing slavery south of the line
- Compromise of 1850 allowed what state to enter as a free state
- What were the other provisions of the Compromise?
- Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

CIVIL WAR

- Led to the secession of Southern states
- The spark that started the Civil War
- Emancipation Proclamation is issued after what Union victory
- What battle is considered the turning point?
- Lee surrenders to Grant at

RECONSTRUCTION

- “Four score and seven years ago our fore-fathers…”
- Assassinated Lincoln
- Democrats in the South were allowed to return to power by this compromise, which allowed A REPUBLICAN to be named President

POST-RECONSTRUCTION

- Laws put into place in the South legalizing segregation
- Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal did not violate Constitution”
- Mass movement of African Americans to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape discrimination

POST-RECONSTRUCTION

- Late 19th century immigrants came from what areas
- The process of absorbing new culture, many immigrants were resistant to this
- What served an essential role in the assimilation of immigrants into American society
- What did the Chinese Exclusion Act and Immigration Quotas of the 1920's do

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

Used government to reform problems created by the Industrial Revolution

GOALS:

1. ***Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulation***
2. ***Elimination of social injustices***
3. ***Government controlled by the people (again)***

CAUSES OF PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- DANGEROUS WORKING CONDITIONS
- CHILD LABOR
- LONG HOURS. LOW WAGES, NO JOB SECURITY, NO BENEFITS
- COMPANY TOWNS
- EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

POLITICAL REFORMS-PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- **Elections**
  - **Use of the secret ballot**
  - **Primary elections**
  - **17th Amendment-direct election of senators**

POLITICAL REFORMS

- **In state Governments**
  - **Initiative—law originates with people**
  - **Referendum—proposed law voted on by the people**
  - **Recall –removing public official from office-vote of the people**

POLITICAL REFORMS

Local level

- **Commissioners and city managers in cities**

WORKPLACE REFORMS

- Child labor laws
- Limited work hours
- Regulated work conditions-EX. ***The Jungle***-Upton Sinclair-led to the ***MEAT INSPECTION ACT***

ECONOMIC REFORMS

- ***Sherman Anti-Trust Act- PREVENTS MONOPOLIES (restraint of trade)***
- ***Clayton Anti-Trust Act- OUTLAWS PRICE FIXING and EXPANDED ON SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST***

UNION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Growth of Unions

Knights of Labor-ACCEPTED SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR and ACCEPTED AFRICAN AMERICANS.

American Federation of Labor (Samuel Gompers)

UNION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Growth of Unions
  - ***Industrial Ladies' Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)***
  - ***American Railway Union (Eugene Debs)-***

UNION STRIKES

- **Strikes:**
- HAYMARKET STRIKE—to protest police brutality against strikers.
- HOMESTEAD STRIKE-Carnegie steel strike against cutting wages.
- PULLMAN STRIKE-against Pullman RR co.-cutting wages.

PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENTIAL PLANS

TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM CALLED "*SQUARE DEAL*"

WOODROW WILSON'S PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM CALLED "*NEW FREEDOM*"

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

- *Susan B. Anthony-Elizabeth Cady Stanton* strong early leaders
- 19th amendment extended right to vote to women in 1920
- Began entering the workforce in larger numbers during World War I
- Forerunner of modern protest movement

END OF PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

- **WORLD WAR I BROUGHT AN END TO THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.**

AMENDMENTS

- Citizenship to African-Americans
- Male suffrage
- Direct Election of US Senators
- Women's Suffrage
- Abolition of Poll Taxes
- Ends Slavery

Early Slavery

- What was the journey that brought slaves from Africa to the Americas
- What was the slave trade b/t the Americas, Europe, and Africa called

INVENTIONS/ INVENTORS

- Cotton Gin
- What affect does it have on the South
- Assembly Line
- Electricity
- Mechanical Reaper

INVENTIONS

- Airplane
- J.P. Morgan
- John D. Rockefeller
- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Telephone
- What process allowed for the growth of the steel industry

FOREIGN POLICY

- The Western Hemisphere is inherently different from Europe and should not be considered for future colonization
- Aid any country in its fight against Communism,
- Loan money to countries in Latin America to keep them out of debt
- Policy that said that all nations should have equal trading rights in China

IMPERIALISM

- At the end of this war the United States added Guam and Puerto Rico as territories, made Cuba a protectorate, and purchased the Philippines
- The United States aided this country in its fight for independence from Colombia
- What was the purpose of the Panama Canal

GREAT DEPRESSION

- What signaled the beginning
  - Stock Market Crash
- What is the day called
  - “Black Tuesday”
- What strangled world trade
  - Hawley-Smoot tariff and other
- Over farming and drought led this condition in the midwest
  - Dust Bowl

COLD WAR POLICIES

- The threat of going to the edge of nuclear war
  - Massive retaliation / brinkmanship
- US policy to not allow Communism to spread into Eastern Europe
  - Containment

PRESIDENTS

- 1st President of the United States
  - George Washington
- Indian Removal Act-Common Man
  - Andrew Jackson
- Leader of one of the two original political parties, the Democratic-Republicans
  - Thomas Jefferson
- Election led to the secession of South Carolina and 6 other southern states
  - Abraham Lincoln
- “We will pay any price, bear any burden,…to ensure the survival of liberty
  - John F. Kennedy

PRESIDENTS

- At the end of World War I, proposed the League of Nations, which the US did not join
  - Woodrow Wilson
- Following his election he implemented his “New Deal” policies which attempted to bring relief to Americans suffering through the Depression
  - Franklin D. Roosevelt
- As President the US more than doubled in size
  - Thomas Jefferson
- Made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
  - Harry Truman

PRESIDENTS

- “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall”
  - Ronald Reagan
- President when the Depression began, failed to help
  - Herbert Hoover
- Played a major role in the passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 24th amendment
  - Lyndon B. Johnson
- President when the Cold War ended
  - George Bush, Sr.

WARS

- Civil War
  - What was the turning point
    - Gettysburg
  - Identify the two sides that were fighting
    - Confederate
    - Union
  - Who surrendered to whom
  - Confederate to Union

World War I

- US stance at beginning of war
  - Isolationist
- Whose side did the US join
  - Allied
- Reasons for US involvement
  - German submarine aggression
  - Ties to Britain
  - Make the world safe for democracy

World War II

- US stance at beginning of war
  - Isolationist
- Allowed US to send war supplies to England in return for bases in the Caribbean
  - Lend-Lease
- December 7, 1941 “A date that will live in infamy”
  - Attack on Pearl Harbor
- Turning point of war in Pacific
  - Midway
- Began the liberation of Western Europe
  - D-day

World War II

- Major 3 Allied Powers
  - US, USSR, British
- Leaders
  - FDR, Stalin, Churchill
- Axis Powers
  - Germany, Japan, Italy
- Leaders
  - Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo
- Turning point of the Eastern front
  - Stalingrad
- Established the standards by which Prisoners of War are supposed to be treated
  - Geneva Convention

World War II

- The systematic killing on the basis of race, religion, ethnic background, etc.
  - genocide
- The killing of 6 million Jews
  - Holocaust
- African-American unit that flew fighters in Europe
  - Tuskegee Airmen
- Japanese-American regiment
  - Nisei regiments
- Role of Navajo Indians
  - Code talkers
- What happened to Japanese Americans living on the West Coast
  - Placed in internment camps

Cold War

- 2 remaining Superpowers following WW II
  - US and USSR
- Economic systems of both
  - Capitalism and communism
- What German city was divided following WWII and needed supplies dropped from the air
  - Berlin
- Military alliance led by US
  - NATO
- Military alliance led by USSR
  - Warsaw Pact

KOREAN AND VIETNAM

- War that ended right where it began, at the 38th parallel
  - Korean War
- What happened to public opinion in the US during the Vietnam War
  - Protests on college campuses
  - People opposed to the draft

POST WORLD WAR II POLICIES

- Countries controlled politically and economically by the USSR
  - Satellite countries
- Formed near the end of World War II to create opportunities to prevent global wars
  - United Nations
- This former enemy of the US adopted a democratic form of government and became a strong ally of the US
  - Japan
- This plan provided massive financial relief to war-torn Europe
  - Marshall Plan

POST WORLD WAR II

- This was the failed invasion of Cuba by Cuban revolutionaries aided by the CIA
  - Bay of Pigs
- Leader of Cuba
  - Fidel Castro
- Remaining Communist countries in the world today
  - China, North Korea, and Cuba

CIVIL RIGHTS

- NAACP
  - WEB DuBois
- Tuskegee Institute
  - Booker T. Washington
- Led an anti-lynching campaign
  - Ida B Wells
- Court case that established “separate but equal”
  - *Plessy v. Ferguson*

CIVIL RIGHTS

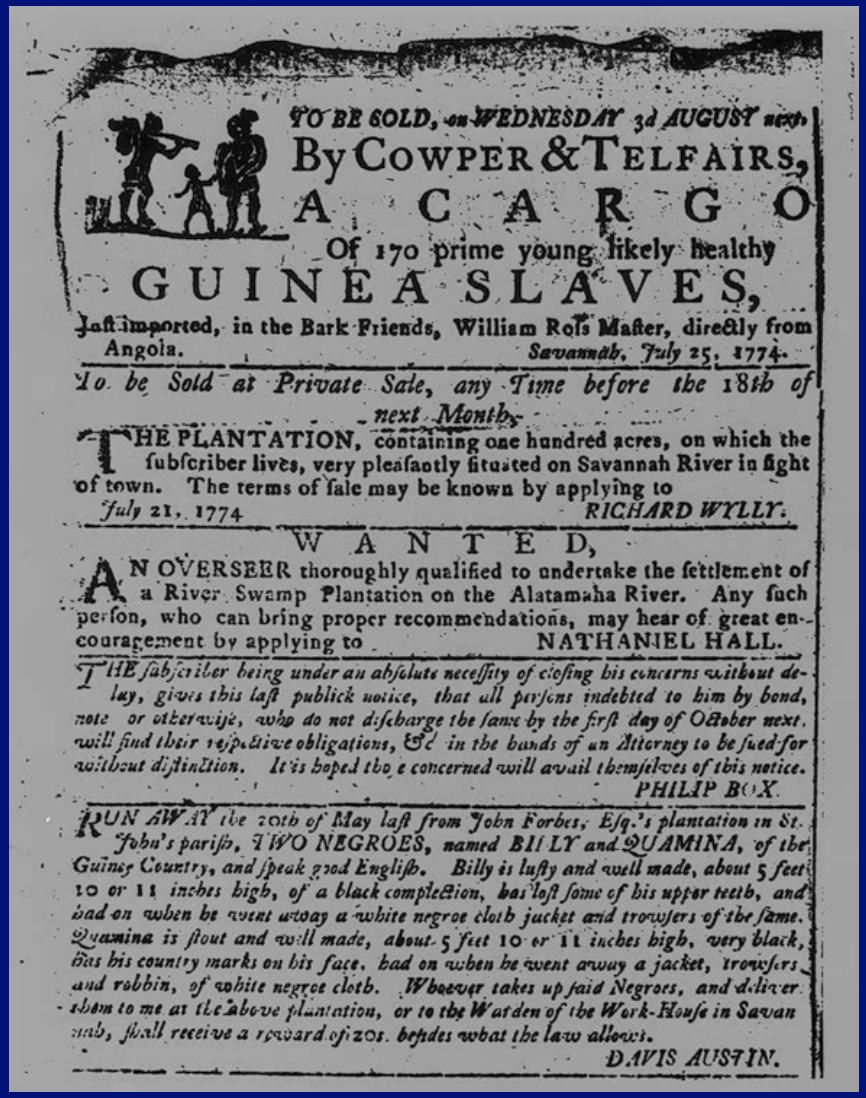
- Court case that led to the desegregation of schools
  - Brown v. Board of Education
- Lead lawyer for the NAACP in the case and will become the 1st African-American to serve on the Supreme Court
  - Thurgood Marshall
- Led the NAACP legal defense team in Virginia
  - Oliver Hill

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Reaction in the South to the *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - Massive resistance
- “I Have a Dream” speech
  - Martin Luther King, jr.
- Type of resistance primarily used (ie Sit-ins)
  - Non-violent
- Prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender
  - Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Outlawed literacy tests and increased number of African Americans registered to vote in the South
  - Voting Rights Act of 1965

20TH CENTURY

- 1st women to serve on the Supreme Court
  - Sandra Day O' Connor
- 1st women in space
  - Sally Ride
- 1st person to orbit the earth
  - John Glenn
- 1st man on the moon
  - Neil Armstrong



TO BE SOLD, on WEDNESDAY 3d AUGUST next,
By COWPER & TELFAIRS,
A CARGO
Of 170 prime young likely healthy
GUINEA SLAVES,
Last imported, in the Bark Friends, William Rose Master, directly from Angola.
Savannah, July 25, 1774.

To be Sold at Private Sale, any Time before the 18th of next Month.

THE PLANTATION, containing one hundred acres, on which the subscriber lives, very pleasantly situated on Savannah River in sight of town. The terms of sale may be known by applying to
July 21, 1774 RICHARD WYLLY.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER thoroughly qualified to undertake the settlement of a River Swamp Plantation on the Alatamaha River. Any such person, who can bring proper recommendations, may hear of great encouragement by applying to NATHANIEL HALL.

THE subscriber being under an absolute necessity of closing his concerns without delay, gives this last publick notice, that all persons indebted to him by bond, note or otherwise, who do not discharge the same by the first day of October next, will find their respective obligations, &c in the hands of an Attorney to be sued for without distinction. It is hoped those concerned will avail themselves of this notice.
PHILIP BOX.

RUN AWAY the 20th of May last from John Forbes, Esq.'s plantation in St. John's parish, TWO NEGROES, named BILLY and QUAMINA, of the Guinea Country, and speak good English. Billy is lusty and well made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complection, has lost some of his upper teeth, and had on when he went away a white negroe cloth jacket and trowsers of the same. Quamina is stout and well made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, has his country marks on his face, had on when he went away a jacket, trowsers and robbin, of white negroe cloth. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and deliver them to me at the above plantation, or to the Warden of the Work-House in Savannah, shall receive a reward of 20s. besides what the law allows.
DAVIS AUSTIN.

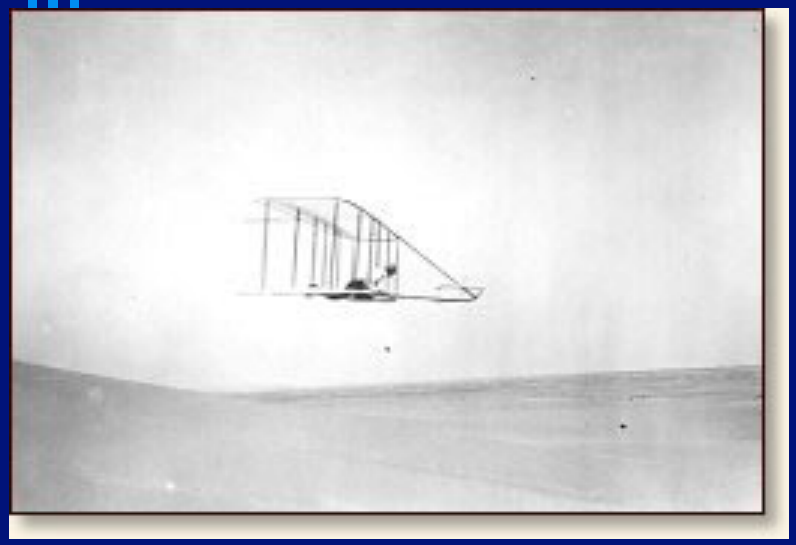
- This is an example of what trade?

- What does this say about the power of Andrew Jackson?

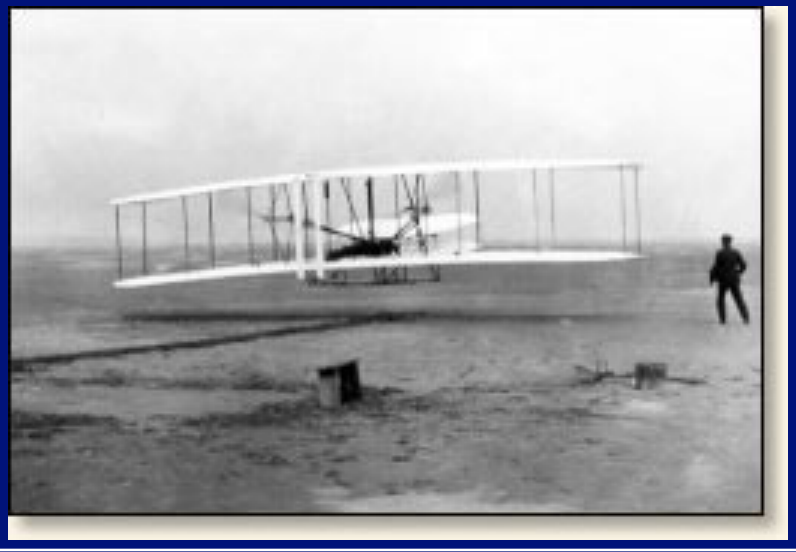
- What amendment are these women walking to procure?

- This cartoon shows which Presidents foreign policy?

- What war is the painting from?



- Picture of whose invention?



- The Invasion of _____

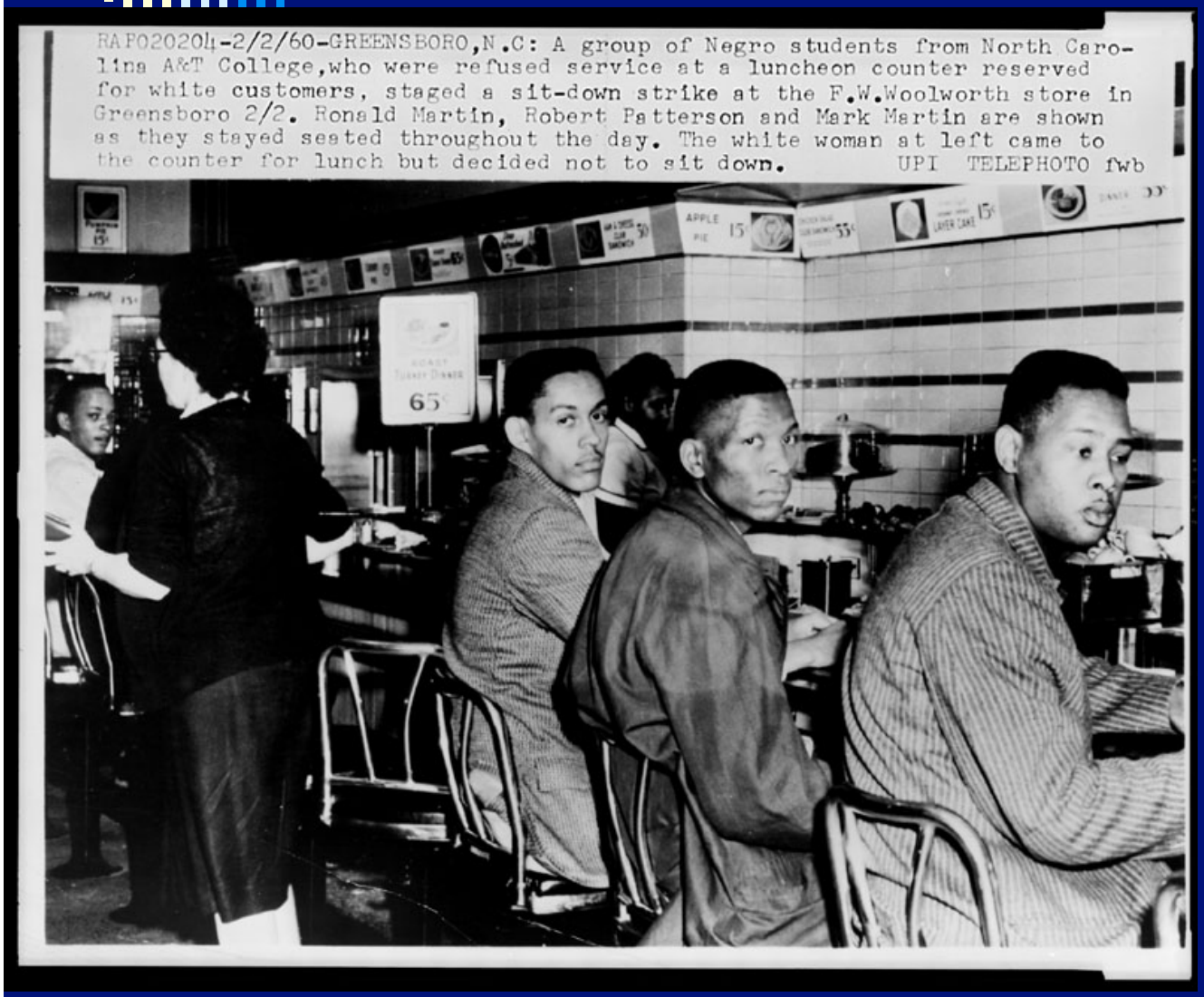
- What is this an example of?

- America winning the _____ race.

- The _____ bomb.

EQUALS
FREEDOM
WE DEMAND
EQUAL RIGHTS NOW!
WE MARCH FOR
INTEGRATED SCHOOLS NOW!
WE DEMAND
DECENT HOUSING NOW!
WE DEMAND
AN END TO BIAS NOW!

LOUISIANA
PURCHASE
MINN.
WIS.
IOWA
ILL.
MO.
KY.
TENN.
ARK.
MISS.
LA



Example of what type of resistance